APPEALS FOR GARFIELD AND ARTHUR. A GREAT PARADE AND THREE MASS-MEETINGS IN NEW-JERSEY-DEMONSTRATIONS OF THE REPUB-LICANS IN STAMFORD, CONN. -GENERAL GRANT

MAKES MANY SPIECHES. Rousing Republican meetings were held yesterday in Stamford, Conn., and Jersey City, nt which General Grant was present. made several brief speeches at place, and much enthusiasm was aroused for the Republican candidates. At Signiford there was an informal reception, and many veteran soldiers were presented to the ex-President. In Jersey City last evening there were three separate meetings, at each of which General Grant spoke. Preparations for the reception at the Union League Club are nearly completed.

MEETING AND PARADE AT STAMFORD. TROUSANDS OF PEOPLE WELCOME GENERAL GRANT -THE RECEPTION AT OLIVER HOYT'S-SPEECHES WHICH ROUSED MUCH ENTHUSIASM.

The greatest political demonstrations probably ever seen in the pretty town of Stamford, Conn., were made there yesterday afternoon and last evening by the Republicans, General Grant presided at a monster open-air meeting at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at St. John's Park, and in the evening a crowded meeting was held in the Town Hall. After the evening meeting there was a parade of Boys in Blue and other Republican organizations. General Grant left the Fifth Avenue Rotel in the morning in time to take the 11 o'clock express at the Grand Central Depot. A special car was assigned to him and his friends. With him were Edwin W. Stoughton, Emory A. Storrs and wife, A. W. Tenney and wife, of Brooklyn, Isaac H. Bailey, George G. Reynolds, Stewart L. Woodford, George M. Harmon, chairman of the Republican State Committee of Connecticut, N. D. Sperry, of New-Haven, E. G. Esty, of Ithaca, N. Y., Charles H. Isham, James E. Burrow, of England J. H. Bates, D. Wilson, David Close, A. A. Hickox, Francis B. Robinson, of Stamford, and Oliver Hoyt. Several thousand persons were gathered at and about the Stamford station, and General Grant was greated upon his arrival with the firing of cannon and the most enthusiastic cheering. It was with great difficulty that he could get to the carriage waiting for him, so great was the desire to see him, and so great was the pressure of the crowd upon him.

The Veteran Corps, of Stamford, numbering about 200, fell in behind the carriage which the General finally reached, and a long line of carriages followed the veterans, while on each sidewalk poured along a great throng of men, women, and children. The Veteran Corps was headed by a onelegged soldier, who walked with a crutch and proudly bore a large American flag, while beside him was a comrade who lost his right arm in the war. The entire corps were army caps or hats, and every man carried a small flag. Nearly every house in Stamford was profusely decorated with large and small flags, banners, streamers and Chinese lanterns. Upon nearly every deorstep stood a group of ladies, waving handkerchiels. The enthusiasm of some of them was so great that they waved five or three handkerchiels, flundreds of children waved flags. General Grant was cheered again and again along the entire route, until he reached the house of Oliver Hoyt, whete he held a reception for some minutes and took lunch.

THE MEETING AT THE PARK. At 2 o'clock General Grant was driven to St, John's Park, still escorted by the Veterans, who, though old and feeble, refused to be separated from him, and marched close behind his carriage. A crowd estimated at 8,000 was waiting at the Park, and the General, upon mounting the platform, was received with an ovation. He opened the meeting

by saying:

Ladies and Genticmen: Under the most favorable circumstances I would be unable to make any considerable portion of this vast assemblage hear me. I am house to-day. Frequent speeches make one house, I believe. I made three speeches yesterday, and this one will be shorter than any one of them. I am here to preside to-day and to present some speakers who will convince you of the worth of the Republican cause. [Applianse.] You will hear good sound arguments why you should not vote the other. [Applanse.] As the first speaker I will present Mr. Torrence.

Thus introduced David B. Torrence said, in

part:

It is a long time since I saw the face of our beloved commander. The last time I saw him was when we were under the guns of Fort Harrison, as he rode along the line with President Liberola. In the distance could be heard the guns at Five Forks. The order has gone forth in this year of grace, 329 [laughter], that we must not lose the first, and to "push tinnes." We had our Five Forks in Onio and Indiana, and Appoinsitos waits in November. We will not the helm of the stip of state nearinst the piradical crew that tried to southe it, until "Gabriel blows his trumpet in the morning." [Laughter and applicate.] General Grant then said :

I now introduce to you Hearty C. Robinson, of Hart-ord, a geatteman of your State, who knows the special casens way Connecticut should vote Republican. Mr. Robinson maile a" short speech, in which he

Onio and Indiana are safe, Glorious New-York will give us 40,000 majority. What shall we do in Connecticut! [A voice, "Ten thou and majority."] Yes, let us give 10,000 majority for the here of the tow-path.

General Grant went forward again and said: You have heard speakers who have pledged the East-ern States. New-York was only put down for 40,000 majority. It will as 50,000 or more [Arphanes.] I have the pleasure of introducing a speaker from the West; we call thin an orator out there. He will tell you what the great Northwest will do. He will put the

Emory A. Storrs was received with great applicate, and made a telling speech, alluding to Democracy as "that diabolical old cemetery whose history has been pestilential and dangerous." He said that every man who shot a Union soldier, starved a Union prisoner, helped to repudiate a State debt, failed to keep his engagements, has been untrue to liberty, is a bad citizen, is an illiterate man, spells God with a small g, or lived at the Five Points, was a Democrat. And so was every man who was confused to know whether the Saviour was crucified in Calvary or was shot at Bunker Hill; who favored a ragged, shifting and unstable currency or who wished to

was shot at Bunker Hill; who favored a ragged, shifting and unstable currency or who wished to destroy American hodustries and close the factories. Mr. Storrs stirred up deep feeling by saying that there never was a more blistering shame in all history than the fact that Confederate brigadiers it injudgment upon the pay of General Sherman and General Sherman, and that Confederate sit injudgment upon the size of the Union army. When Mr. Storrs had flushed, General Grant introduced Mr. Tenney, of Brocklyn, who said: "Since General Hancock located the tariff in a Pennsylvania town, we shall carry New-York by a majority that will take you a month to count." He then excused himself on account of hoarseuess. General Stewart L. Woodford was introduced and spoke.

count." He then excused filmself of account hourseness. General Stewart L. Woodford was introduced and spoke.

Short speeches were also made by Edwin W. Stoughton, the Rev. Mr. Scoville and the Rev. Mr. Reed. Cheers were then given for Garfield and Arthur, General Grant, Oliver Hoyt and Ohio and Indiana, and the meeting was brought to an end. On the way to the station General Grant received an ovation even excelling that of the morning. At 4:48 the train started for New-York, and General Grant, standing upon the rear platform, bowed his facewell to thousands who cheered and waved flags and kandkarchiefs. and handkerchiefs.

THE EVENING MEETING.

In the evening a great meeting was held at the Stamford Town Hall, and speeches were made by Stewart L. Woodford and others. The meeting was followed by a great parade of about 8,000 uni-formed men. Houses and yards in all parts of the town were brilliantly illuminated.

ENTHUSIASM IN JERSEY CITY.

BOW GENERAL GRANT WAS RECEIVED-SPEAKING AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THE TABERNACLE, AND AT THE OPERA HOUSE-REVIEWING THE

Long before the hour of meeting, the Academy of Music, at Warren and York-sts., was filled from floor to galiery with an intelligent andience, including many women, and standing room was at a promium. Among the speakers were General A. W. Bishop, of Buffalo; G. M. Timberman, B. W. Throckmorton, candidate for Sucrogate of Hudson County; the Rev. Miller Hageman, of

Brooklyn, and Coionel Fuller.

and his party came upon the stage quietly, but as soon as the great audience caught sight of the General's familiar features a burst of enthusiesm, which drowned all other sounds, arose from every part of the house. When order was restored Gen-

eral Grant said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I believe that when I came in you were listening to a very good speech, and I suppose it was a political speech, full of good advice to people at this time. I hope so, at any rate, and that you were learning good reasons why the Expublican party should be successful at the approaching election. I have been traveling around a little, not making speeches, because I cannot make one, but I nave heard some in the course of my travels. I have seen the people, doe, and I think that I can give to you a full assurance that the Republican toket at the approaching election is going to have the vote of the Solid North, including New Jersey. Loud cheers. It used to be a common saying some years ago that New-Jersey was not in the United States; that it has a foreign land; but since that she has redeemed horself on several occasions, and she is going to again prove her allegiance to the United States on the 2nd of November. [Applianse.] I would not say anything, if I could help it that could be offensive to any Democra who might be present. I like the Domocrata, [Langhter.] some of my best friends are among the Democra who might be present. I like the Domocrata, [Langhter.] some of my best friends are among the Democra who might run it in the same way—for the interest of all classes and all sections. [Loud applianse.] but then I think that they ought to be satisfied with the Republicans running this Government at least until such time as they can give better absurances that they would run it in the same way—for the interest of all classes and all sections. [Loud applianse.] but then I believe the power and applianse, were just as much interested in their defeat as we were unrereated in defeating them. I believe to that your that we had—from 1861 to 1865—I aliways contended that the Rebels, all of whom were Democrate laughter and applianse.] And I believe to chay that every Democrat that is interested in good government is as much interested in their defeat on the 2d of November as the R eral Grant said : LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I believe that when I or

The cheering was renewed as the ex-President ceased speaking, and the band began to play. General Grant was requested to preside. He said: LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have been requested to serve as president. This is my third term. (Boars of laughter and applance.) Out in Connecticut this after-neous was the second term. I was also president of a meeting held at Warren, Ohio, a short time ago. That was the first time I was ever president of a political meeting.

General Bishop was still speaking when General Grant was obliged to start for the other meetings and once more the audience waked the echoes, and a large proportion of the hearers followed him elsewhere. The Rev. Dr. Eddy took the chair and annonneed that he "had the honor of succeeding General Grant in the presiwhich caused renewed laughter and appliance. Pr. Eddy introduced B. W. Throck-morton as a "son of New-Jersey." Mr. Throck-morton speke at considerable length. he closed by quoting General Grant's words respecting the protection of the ballot in every part of the land.

THE SPEECH AT THE TABERNACLE. Over twelve handred citizens belonging to the higher classes of the community gathered at the Tabernacle in Henderson-st. to greet General Grant,

and to listen to Major Z. K. Pangborn. Several martial tunes having been played on the conorous old organ, at a little before 8 James Gonsill was made chairman. After a brief address he introduced Major Pangborn. Major Pangborn has ust returned from Indiana, where he has been speaking for the Republican cause. He knew how to interest his hearers from the outset, and while advancing solid arguments, kept the great meeting in constant ripples of laughter. Referring to his Indiana trip the speaker declared that much credit for the victory in that State was due to the young

declared that much credit for the victory in that State was due to the young men who were easting their first ballot, seventy-five ner cent of them were Kepublicans. He also touched upon the leading issues of the canvass.

The speech was nearly ended when General Grant entered. As he walked up the aisle a terrific outburst shook the whole building. The General was escorted to the platform by Mr. Gopvill and being introduced spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMIN: I will do nothing more than thank you for he cordinately of your reception. I have been attending political meetings all the affection and evening. I presided over a meeding at Stanford. Conn. and was called mon tomake a speech. At another meeting in Jersey City this evening I astonished myseir by talking five minutes, and I never thought of doing such a thing when I got up. [Langhter.] I went so tar as to give what I deemed a reason why New Jersey should join the whole North, and way the Democratic party would find it just as much to their interest to be benten by us he we will find it to out interest to bent them. [Laughter.] The Republicant party never asks anything for itself which it does not grant to others. It we have three to one in a precinct we do not forbid the ballot to the fearth man, but we allow him to come up and vot, just as he pleases, and we count his vate just as he casts it. [Applause.] Now, all we ask for one up and vot, just as he pleases, and we count allowed to vote, to have their ballot counted as they cast, it, and no to be furned out of their homes or ostracised. [Applause.] That is all we ask. If they beat us on this issue we are willing to accept a beating. The beauty of our system of government is that if a had government gets late power if can be changed the next time there is an election, but if you adout the shortgun policy a had Government may perpetuate the souther such the same way he well may perpetuate the souther such the same desires to retain the sower of excluding evil governments, that is why New Jersey is g

This speech elicited a great shout of applause, General Grant left the building at 9, and more cheering. At the conclusion of the meeting the Rev. A. P. Foster addressed a rew words to the au-

AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

A large audience, including many women and a tew children, gathered early in the evening in the Jersey City Opera House, in Montgomery-st., eager to secure good seats from which to get a view of the Ex-President. On the outside of the building were displayed flags and bunting, and lines of Chinese lanterns were stretched across the street. The stage inside was flanked by portraits of the Republican candidates. Bunting was stretched around the front of the gallery, and the pillars underneath bore shields on which were inscribed the names of the Republican State candidates. The chorus of the Central Campaign Club enlivened the audience with several

songs before the meeting was called to order. At 8 o'clock, the chairman of the meeting, Thomas Petter, introduced John McDavidson, of Elizabeth the speaker of the evening. He was greeted with cheers and spoke in part as follows:

cheers and spoke in part as follows:

Leongratulate you on your enclusiasm and earnestness, which is what all Republicans should feel at present, and also upon the force with which Remulican issues have taken hold on one people of Jersey Cry seed the State of New-Jersey. It shows that you are alive to the importance of the coming election, and the special importance of gainering and defeading the results of the war, and breaking the Solid South forever. You are here for three reasons—To pay your respects to the first etuzen of the age. General Civaces S. Gram Jappiausej; to testify again in a public assembly your idedity to Republican principles; and last, to witness the magnificent parade.

After a song by the Campaign Chorus, Major

After a song by the Campaign Chorus, Major Timmerman began an address, but he was interrupted by the cheers that announced the coming of General Grant, which began outside the building and grew in volume as he passed slowly up the centre alsie. He passed a few moments to shake hands with a few little girls on the front seat, and when he appeared on the pastform was greeted with the wildest enthusian and none ringing cheers. The wildest enthusian and none ringing cheers. The chairman said: "General Grant, words are inade-quate to express our feelings toward you. We bid you the warmest welcome to our city." General Grant then spoke in his low, pleasant voice as fol-

Grant then spoke in his low, pleasant voice as follows:

\*\*EADES AND GENTLEMEN: This is the third political meeting that I have been at in Jersey City this evening, and they were all of them crowded hothers. I came out of doors, and all the streets that I have been in were filled with people, from which I conclude that all of New Jersey is in Jersey City this evening. [Laughter,] It being a Republican occasion, an eccasion of Republican rejoicing, I suppose they are all rejoicing with us in the snocesses we have met within the States that have poiled, and the anticapa ed successes to the States that are to poll [cheers]; and it all the men that I have seen to night in your streets east their voices for the Republican candidate, I do not believe there will be any Desocratic voices cast in this city at all. [Applause.] I know that beretofore, then you have been deficient in Jersey City and Hueson County of Democratic forces—that you were able to get in a few votes after sindown [laughter], keeping your polis open, as you do, to 6 or 7 o'clock in the evening.

But I have no doubt that we will all rejoice together after the 2d of November [loud enters], and that we will perpeliate this Government and Union for the benefit of all the people in the country, back and white, male and female, North and South [applause], and make it so that the carpet bagblack and white, male and female. North and South (applause), and make it so that the carpet bag-gers can really prosper, to musicess and be respected and respectable in the Southern States as they are in the Western States and help them to build up the South and make Brooklyn, and Colonel Fuller.

As Mr. Timberman was speaking General Grant in prosperous, as the carpet-baggers of the West have

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1880.

done out there. [Applause ] We are all carpet-baggers—nothing clse. Way, it is only quite recently that in the State where I live—where I carpet-bagged to some years ago—had a Governor who was a native of that State. The present Governor of Illinois is a native, and is the first native of the State who has illed the office; yet I respect some of the preceding Governors, though they were carpet-baggers, for they heiped to bind up and make the State that baby we are so broud of. [Applause.] One county in Hilboois—Cook County—and one in Onto—Hamilton County—was built up entirely by the acts, the providing and the energy of these carpet-baggers, and I venture to say that these counties are so wealthy that their cutzens could afford to buy them right out from the mother State, and not have to self them again in order to pay for them. [Langhter and applause.] What has been the effect of the carpet-bag government in the Northwest! Let us hope that after this election carpet-baggers may go freely into the South, build up their waste places, make them happy and nich, introduce free schools—which play have with Democracy wherever they go [aushber]; they knock Democracy higher than a kite fromewed langhter]—introduce their free schools, their energy, and their business falent, and we will have a prespersous and happy and Republican South. [Lond applause.]

As soon as General Grant ceased speaking, the

As soon as General Grant ceased speaking, the audience broke again into cheers, and then slowly dispersed.

The parade was a fine display. It was estimated that nearly 20,000 men participated in it. All along the line of march the decorations were beautiful, and there was great enthusiasm among the

RECEPTION AT THE UNION LEAGUE.

The appointed by the House Committee of the Union League Club to take charge of the evening and elected Judge Noah Davis chairman. Invitations to the number of 350 are to be issued, and it is expected that at least 250 persons will be and it is expected that at least 250 persons will be present. The recention is to be entirely of a social rather, and it has been decided to invite no ladies. The hanguet will be served to the theatre, and the stage will be occupied by Bernstein's orchestra. The gathering will be entirely devoid of political features, as representative men of all parties will be invited to be present. Hamilton Fish will preside and Joseph H. Choate will escort General Grant from his hotel to the club house. There will be no speech-making.

AN OUTRAGE BY RED SHIRTS.

AN INOPPENSIVE NEGRO SHOT AT A MERTING IN SOUTH CAROLINA-A "DEMOCRATIC VICTORY -AN ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR FROM EX-CON-

ORANGEBURG, S. C., Oct. 21.-To-day I went to Gleaton's, in Orangeburg County, for the purpose of colding a Reputlican meeting, of which notice had been previously given. I was accompanied by Mr. Livingston, the Republican Sheriff of the county, Mr. Webster, one of our candidates for election, and

Upon our arrival at the place of meeting we found a large number of Democratic red-shirts who had one for the purpose of having a joint discussion, and to this we consented. The Republican Precinct Chairman then opened the meeting by reading the call. While he was doing so one of the Democrats drew a pistol, and, without any provocation whatever, shot down a colored man who was quietly standing near the wagon from which the speaking was to take place. Several other shots were fired, but accord else was hurt.

would not participate in the joint discussion, but would withdraw and hold a meeting of their own on the private lands of a Republican who lived near by. The Republicans then left the place, and went to the place named, and then proceeded to organize their meeting, but were prevented from doing so by he Red Shirts, who followed them and demanded a division of time, which the Republicans

refused to give. crats cried out to me: "Will you quit, and call this is work and organization on the Republican side a Democratic victory?" To which I replied. "Yes; such as carried Indiana, it will mount up to 90,000, I am willing to call it a Democratic 'victory.'

The Democrats positively refused to permit the Republicans to have their meeting, even campaign work is pushed vigorously and unrehad gone, unless they time with them. Unfortunately cans. expecting no trende whatever, went to the meeting entirely unprepared for any disturb-ance, while the Democrats were thoroughly armed. E. W. M. MACKSY.

GARFIELD TO THE VETERANS.

A PLEASANT VISIT FROM VETERAN VOLUNTEERS-GENERAL GARFIELD MAKES AN ABLE ADDITESS. CLEVELAND, Oct. 21.-About 1,200 veteran volnteers, mostly from this county, visited General Carfield at Menter to-day, going by special train. In response to the address of General M. D. Leggett, General Garfield said, in part, as reported for The

COMBADES - Any man that can see 1,200 comrades in is front door yard has as much reason to be proud as or anything that can well happen to min in the world. After that has happened he need not much care what

ise happens.
It was said that long after the death of the 1st Na countries soldiers believed that on certain anni-

GARFIELD AGAINST COOLIE LABOR.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 21 .- The City Editor of The Cleveland Leader has furnished the following extract from an interview on the subject of coolie labor, which he had with General Garfield some time before his nomination: What is your opinion, General, in reference to

the Chinese question for "I have a great deal of sympathy with the people of California and the other Pacific States in reference to this subject. But it was a mistake or the part of some Congressmen to confound the eni-gration of the regular Chinese to this country with the alvert of coolies, who may be brought under contract, and perhaps as slaves. We have a right

to reject all slaves. "There are laws to prevent their importation to "There are laws to prevent their importation to the United States, just as in old times. These laws can be made to apply to the coolies just as strin-gently. Or, better still, in order to obtain the end in view of preventing the introduction of the coolie labor to the disadvantage of the working classes of this country, we might make a trenty with China by which it would be understood that slaves or coolies were not to be landed en our shores. But to say that any well-behaved. law-

if it some modified form may be presented. and if it is in proper shape in relation to the cou-lies we (the E-publican Congressmen) will be willing to help its plasage, and the President and all will concur in it; otherwise not."

MOREY NOT TO BE FOUND.

Boston, Oct. 21.-Inquiry among the leading ous ness men in Lynn, says The Traveller, shows that to such man as H. L. Morey, to whom General Gar-Coinese question, has lived there since 1873, no has such a labor organization as the Employers Union ever existed there. field is adeged to have addressed a letter on the

NOMINATIONS FOR ALDERMEN.

Aldermen were nominated last night Republicans and Democrats in several if the Districts of this city. In the IVth District Michael Smith was ananimously

shosen by the Republicans. In the Viith District there was a split. The THE NEW-YORK CAMPAIGN.

WORKING FOR A REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH. STRIFE BETWEEN THE METROPOLIS AND THE RURAL DISTRICTS-EFFECT OF THE WESTERN VICTORIES -REPUBLICAN EFFORT IN DEMOCRATIC STRONG-HOLDS-THE OUTLOOK IN THE CONGRESSIONAL

PROM A STAPP CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, Oct. 20 .- To the minds of most people atside New-York the Empire State resembles in its elitical action what the school children call a teorer-board. It is so evenly balanced that a little weight on either end will make one side go up and the other down. Now one party wins and now the other. The simile is not a bad one; but do these people ever think what a magnificent Republican State this would be if the little corner south of the Harlem River were cut off? There would be no State in the Union which could approach it in the size and steadiness of its Republican majorities. The Democratic end of the see-saw is a very small end, but it is loaded with an enormous Democratic vote. The Republican end comprises the whole State north of the metrepolic, with the exception of a few counties, and the Republican majorities are spread pretty evenly all over the rural districts. Last year the Republican majority north of the Harlem River on the vote for Lieutenaut-Governor, which was the test of the strength of the two parties, was 64,687. Where is there another State that can show such a result as this? Massachusetts is left far behind. and even the ever-faithful State of Iowa, with its big Republican majorities, cannot equal it. If Manhattan Island, Long Island and Staten Island were separated from New-York, she would be the banner Republican State of the Union, and would scarcely have a rival in any election for the post of honor at the head of the Republican column. But those three little islands, with their dense population drawn from all parts of the world, balance tue board. They gave a Democratic insjority last year for Potter of 64,377.

CITY AGAINST COUNTRY. In all New-York elections there is a struggle between the Democratic metropolis and the Republican State. Ponticians ask first, how large will be the Democratic majority south of the Harlem River ! Then they figure on the probable Republican majority north of that unique political boundary inc, and see whether the short end of the board is likely to tip up the long end. The present Republican estimate of Hancock's majority in New-York City, Brooklyn and Staten Island is 65,000. Before the Ohic and Indiana elections 75,000 was pretty generally conceded. The disastrous defeat of the Democrats in these States has greatly weakened the party in the metropolis and its dependand the estimate of a 10,060 votes is not an extravagant one. There are cool-headed people who think this estimate inside the mark, and who believe the Democracy of the cities is wasting away to such an extent under the influence of discouragement and not meet the State at High Bridge with over 50,000 majority. It is better, however, to put the estimate up to the highest limit of probability. Let us say. then, that the Republicans of the State must come to the city with over 65,000 majority to carry their electoral ticket. Can they do it t Why The total Republican vote is always heavier and the majorities in Republican counties larger in Presidential years. There is no reason to look for any exception to the rule now. Under the indiance of the stirring canvass and of the great National issues which inspire it, and of the great National issues which inspire it, and with the stimulus of the victory which Indiana and Ohio showns is in the air, the 64,687 majority of 1879 ought to grow to 80,000 at least. If there is work and organization on the Republican side and may even go as high as 100,000. New-York is as evertain for Garrield as Ohio, if the Republican side and may even go as high as 100,000. New-York is as evertain for Garrield as Ohio, if the Republican campaign work is pushed vigorously and unremittingly in city and country during the two weeks that remain of the canvass.

HOW THE CONTEST STANDS.

Child No. 1. All the clubs in the valley have been invited to participate. The call is strand by Eandolph Martin, president, and T. H. Garner, secretary. The colored and waite Republicans of Rule Town had a Gardield and Arthur, whilam C. Evans. William C. Evans. William C. Evans. If the placing of influence them in any way beyond the placing of influence them in any way beyond the placing of influence them in any way beyond the placing of influence them in any way beyond the placing of influence them in any way beyond the placing of influence them in any way beyond the placing of influence them in any way beyond the placing of influence them in any way beyond the placing of influence them in any way beyond the placing of influence them in any way beyond the placing of arguments before them, which insure the placing of arguments before them, and water the placing of arguments before them, which insure not, when they had over 64,000 last year

The Democrats do not give up the State yet, and Their superstition about Hancock's popularity is not wholly dispelled by the rude shock they got from the West last week. They still imagine that this State feels a frantic admiration for the unfortunate letter-writer of Governor's Island. Everything was ready to earry New-York for aim, they say, if Indiana had gone right. Having but their party machinery in shape to accomplish a victorious result, as they be lieved, they are not likely to stop its operations because of their disappointment over the October elections. There is still a chance to win, they think, and they will do their best to make the most of it. So far as the Democratic, managers are concerned, the Republicans must not expect surrender in this State in advance of the November fight. True, it is hard work for them to pluck up courage, and harder work to raise money, but they will nevertheless manage to get all the voters to the polls who want to vote for Han cock and his dreadful Indiana partner. Victory is not going to drop like a ripe pear into the mouths of the Republicans because Indiana and Ohio have shaken the true. The fruit must be gathered by hard work.

The chief benefit to the Republicans of the result of the October elections is that their work in New-York is no longer unhill work. They now see that the electoral vote of New-York, and with it the Presi dency, is surely theirs if they make the right effort to seize and hold it. Their organization is not yet as good in some localities, and especially in Demo eratic counties, as it ought to be, but there is time to perfect it. One lesson of the Indiana victory should be applied here, namely, that there is just as much to be gained by a strong organization in Democratic counties as in Republican counties. There has been too much disposition in the past to let the Democrats have their own way in their own strongholds. More votes can be gained this year in such counties as Albany, Schoharie and Greene than in St. Lawrence or Onondaga. The cities of New-York and Brooklyn are a perticularly fertile field, with the discouragement that prevails among the Democratic local leaders and the tariff agitation among the workingmen. This, I think, is well understood by the State Committee.

THE CONGRESSIONAL OUTLOOK. The following is a summary of the talk I hear from well-infermed Republicans about the prospect in the Congressional Districts: The lat District is Democratic, but not hopelessly so. The ild is conceded to the Democrats. The Hid will return Chittenden, Republican, by a heavy majority. The IVtb, Vth and VIth are strongly Democratic. The VIIth may possebly again be carried by the Republicans, if they work hard. The VIIIth, where General McCook is again the candidate, is surely Republican. The iXth beongs to Ternando Wood, but will be contested. The Xth is hopelessly Democratic. The XIth is Repubhean and returns Morton. The XHah, Westchester, 's Democratic, but is fighting ground. The XIIIth, Ketchan's, is overwhelmingly Republican. The XIVth elected Feruon, Republican, in 1878, by a split in the Democracy. The Republicans are stoutly contesting it this year. In the XVth the Democrats are running two candidates, which gives the Republicans a chance to win. The XVIth, Albany, is Democratic, but close. The XVIIth is Republican; and o are all the rest of the districts in the State. There is some little question, however, about the Rochester District, the XXXth, and the candidacy of two Republicans in the XXXIIId, Chautauqua and Cattaraurus, raises a doubt about the result there. The Buffalo District, XXXIId, which the Democrats expected to carry until recently, is be-

lieved now to be secured by the energy and harmony of the Republicans.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS. DEMOCRATIC REPEATERS IN FLORIDA. MR. BARNUM'S CHARGES AND CHAIRMAN JEWELL'S

EXPLANATION. Mr. Barnum, of the Democratic Committee, issued another address yesterday, in which he claimed that the Republicans were sending repeaters to Florida. The article states that the two telegrams signed by Marshall Jewell were returned to the Democratic Committee by mistake. These dispatches make Mr. Jewell say: 'I will provide, as requested, 200 each for Collender and yourself as compensation;' and 'The City of Dallas took 150, City of Pexas, 100,7 etc. The numerals in the second dispatch, it is deciared by Mr. Barnum, mean

second dispatch, it is declared by Mr. Barnum, mean men sent as repeaters.

Mr. Jewell said last night that one of the dispatches was sent by him to let the Republican managers in Florida know that these "150" men, and others, had been sent down by the Democrats as repeaters. The first dispatch referred to expenses of speakers.

A SIGNIFICANT VOTE. THE DELTA KAPPA EPSILON PRATERNITY DECLARES

FOR GARFIELD. WHITELAW REID, Editor of The Tribune: The Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, in convention assembled, at Hartford, Conn., sends greeting to Brother Whitelaw Reid, and through THE TRIB-UNE to all D. K. E's throughout the country. The convention votes: Garfield, 44; Hancock, 6; by hapters-Garfield, 22 : Hancock, 2. L. S. PRATT.

Hartford, Coma., Oct. 21, 1880. (This has been, and probably still is, the largest of the college secret societies. It is not exclusively Northern, having chapters in fact in most of the leading Southern colleges .- Ed.]

A DENIAL FROM GOVERNOR FOSTER. STATEMENTS WRONGLY ATTRIBUTED TO HIM. To WHITELAW REID, Editor of The Tribune: COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 21 .- Please publish the following dispatch, which I have sent to-night to

CHARLES FOSTER. The Sun:

CHARLES FOSTER.

To the Hon. C. A. DANA. New-York Sun, New-York:

I notice an editorial in The Sun which represents that
I made certain statements to a Mr. Handy, of The Philadelphia Times. Will you kindly allow me the same
prominence you give to Mr. Handy to say that I do not
know and never before heard of Mr. Handy. He never
had any interview with me, and I never made to him, or
any one cise, the statement that the tariff and business
susues were gotten up by Eastern parties for the purpose
of a coarg.

Calembar. Only Oct. 21, 1880. a coare. Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 21, 1880.

AUBURN BUSINESS MEN AROUSED. AUBURN, N Y., Oct. 21 .- The manufacturers and merchants of this city, representing 5,000 employes, met to-night and adopted resolutions unanimously deprecating a change of Government policy, and advocating the election of Gartield and Arthur.

The greatest interest was manifested, and the most earnest determination was shown to make a vigorous fight for the Republican ticket. The leading man-nfacturers resolved to close their establishments on Tuesday next, in order to all, we their employes to participate in the Republican demonstration at which Benjamin Harrison is to speak. The greatest forver ever exhibited among the substantial men of Auburn is being manifested.

IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY. WINCHESTER, Va., Oct. 21.-The colored Republicans of the valley will have a grand rally in Winchester on Thursday, the 28th. There will be a great meeting, under the auspices of Garfield and Arthur

COLONEL FULLER AT BOUND BROOK. BOUND BROOK, N. J., Oct. 25 .- The Garfield and Arthur Club helder rousing meeting at us ball Tuesand Arthur the head rousing meeting as its assistance day night. An interesting address was made by Colonel Charles N. Fuller, of Bergen Point. It bristled with good points, and some of the illustrations were happy. General Kipatrica will address the voters of his district at Bound Brook on Saturday evening.

WATELTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 21 .- Lester M. Ripley, a prominent Democrat of Adams, in this county, who was elected a Justice of Sessions by the Democracy last fall, publishes a letter in *The Watertown Pimes* to-day, declaring strongly for Gardeld and Arthur. ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS IN THIS CITY.

The following nominations for the Assembly vere made last evening by Tammany and Irving Hall: VIrn.—Mathew Patton. XIIrp.—Louis Cohen.

XIIID.—Louis Cohen.

For Local Politics see Sighth Page and for Esgistration Mat-ters see Second Page.

ARREST OF A BIG DEFAULTER.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21 .- A man has been arrested n the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Road, who him \$250,000 in United States bouds in currency. He is supposed to be a Govern-

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

PRIERSBURG, Va., Oct. 21.—The trial of Cleophas Rainey for the murder of John Farmer organ here to day.

THE HOUSE TUNNEL CLEAR.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Oct 25.—The Housac Tunnel was cleared for the passace of trains this morning.

RICHMOND SHIPPING FLOUR.

PICHMOND, Va., Oct. 21.—The British barkentine
Resolute, with 2.591 barrels of flour, valued at \$18,782 50,
cleared at the Custom House to-day for Rio de Janeiro. Cleared at the Custom House to-day for Rio de Janeiro.

DID NOT TURN OFF THE GAS.

PORT JERVIS, Oct. 21.—Michael O'Connell, of Brackford Penn., a laborer on the Oil Pipe Line here, went to bed at the Delaware House Tuesday, and blow out the gas This morating he was found dead.

THE CHI PHI CONVENTION ADJOURNS,
ALLENDOWN, Penn, Oct. 21. The Chi Phi Conention adjourned to day to meet in Baltumore on the third
feducestay of October next. The annual banquet was held
entitle.

A PENNSYLVANIAN INJURED.
CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—John Sigler, who was injured
by a rairoad collision near Aurora. Ili., yesterday, is from
alon County, Pennsylvania.

Chion County, Pennsylvania.

AN ACQUITTED MAN ON TRIAL AGAIN.

PEMBROKE, Me., Oct. 21.—Warren Longmore, who was acquitted on the energe of murdering Freeman Wright, is under arrest, and will be tried again.

STRUCK BY AN ENGINE.

HERFORD, Conn., Oct. 21.—Charles S. Archur, of New York was severely injured last evening by a fast experience New York. He was struck by the engine.

RILLED BY A BRIDGE.

PROVIDENCE, R. L. Oct. 21.—Horace Davis, of stomagion, brakeman on a Previdence was treight train, was all ed this alternoon by a confision with a bridge near Dantille.

NA ADDITIONAL DEFALCATION.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—The accounts of J. W. Woodward, the denaulting city cashler, show that an additional amount of \$6,0-0 had been embergied, making an aggregate of \$88,000.

of \$58,000.

THE FATE OF A MISSING WOMAN.

RED BANK, N. J., Cict. 21.—The body of Mrs.
Mary Kehoe, of Roseville, who has been missing since the
13th inst. was sound yesterday. She is supposed to have
been accidentally drowned.

THE VIRGINIA PHYSICIANS.

DASVILLE, Va., Oct. 21.—The Medical Society of
Virginia has adjourned to meet in Windlesser next year.
To aignt the members are enjoying a grand hanquet tendered
them by the citizens.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

PROTECTION OF LABOR.

WAGES DEPENDENT ON THE TARIFF. ESTIMONY OF MANUFACTURERS AND THRIR BM-PLOYES-THE REDUCTION OF WAGES A PIRST CONSEQUENCE OF THE REDUCTION OF THE TARIPE-THE BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF THE TARIFF-CARD CAMPAIGN "-SIGNIFICANT COR-RESPONDENCE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE NORTH-

EASTERN STATES.

The additional testimony of many merchants and manufacturers, as collected by TRIB-UNE reporters and presented herewith, is unanimously confirmatory of the statement that the country has been thoroughly aroused on the subject of the tariff. The consequences to labor and to industries generally of the success of the party which advocates a tariff for revenue only are becoming generally understood. The evidence as submitted presents a formidable array of influential names and facts of grave importance.

A GREAT IRON INDUSTRY INFLUENCED.

A CREDITABLE VOTE FROM THE DELAMATER IRON WORKS FOR THE PARTY WHICH WILL INSURE

The Delamater Iron Works, at the foot of Thirteenth-st., North River, are among the largest establishments of that class in the country. The business includes boiler-making, engue-building. the making of beavy castings and the construction of iron ships. Learning that some of Mr. Lyall's cards had been out up in the works, and that both the owners and their employes were taking an active interest in the tariff question, a TRIBUNE reporter called at the establishment yesterday morning. Mr. Delamater, the senior member of the firm, expressed very decided opinions upon the question of a protective tariff; thought that "we should never make a 'change' until there was some reason for it"; spoke very strongly in favor of the Republican candidates, and thought that "all business men, manufacturers and workingmen ought to somport the Republican party for their own best interests." Regarding the men and the political efforts. being made in the works, Mr. Delamater referred the reporter to Mr. Robinson, one of the members of the firm and the general superintendent. Mr.

Robinson said: "We have in our employ over 650 men at present, and I think that out of that number we will poll a pretty creditable Republican vote. Many of the more intelligent men always have been Republicans; others who have never before given the question of party much consideration are now coming over. We have had the tariff cards in the works, and documents have been distributed freely, all of which have had a strong effect upon the minds of the men. I have just obtained a large lot of documents, copies of which I intend to mail to every man in our employ. I have three varieties of these circulars: John Rosch's 'Unanswerable' tract the regular campaign tract entitled ' Protection or Free Trade,' by F. X. Schoonmaker, and Thomas Main's circular 'To Marine Engineers and Shipbuilders." I regard those as three of the strongest documents upon the subject, and I have read nearly all of them. We will send a copy of each of these to each workman. We simply send the men these documents, because we hope they may do them good. We do not send them with a view either to coerce of to intimidate. We shall

shall rate in this factory, and hence they will hearly all vote the Republican factor."

Richardson, Boynton & Co., manufacturers of stoves and furnaces at Nos. 232 and 234 Water-st., whose factory in Brookiyn employs about 200 men, have been circulating "tariff cards" and paniphiets nave been circulating 'tariff carifs' and paniphlets extensively among their employes with good effect. Three months ago the majority of the men were Democrats, but to-day there is a majority of thirty-live who will vote for Garfield.

A member of the firm said: "The eards have done a good work in the neighborhood of our factors, which is a Democratic stronghold, and I think before election there will be more conversions among

which is a Democratic stronghold, and I think be-fore election there will be more conversions among our men. Our interest needs a protective tarif, for if integration were admitted free it would bring the price of iron down so low that it would work serious injury to the craft throughout the country. One of our salesmen, who travelled recently through New-England and the Middle States, said he found only two or three men in the hardware and stove has England and the Middle States, said he loaded only two or three men in the hardware and stove busi-ness who would this year vote the Democratic ticket, and I also know of many old line Democratic who will support Gartield simply from business reasons. I understand those cards are being largely circulated in the tron works at Troy and Albany.

PAPER MAKERS ALMOST UNANIMOUS. NOT ONE IN A HUNDRED OF THE FORMER DEMO-

CRATIC MANUFACTURERS IN FAVOR OF HANCOCK. A gentleman intimately connected with the paper manufacturing interest said that he knew of many Democratic manufacturers who were supporting Garfield for business reasons. The president of a large paper manufacturing company at Niagara Falls, who had been a life-long Democrat, would vote the Republican ticket this year, and a firm in Puiaski, N. Y., had also been politically converted by the tariff issue.

"There are many Democratic manufacturers," be said, "who will vote for Garfield this year who are somewhat sensitive to the accusation of deserting their party, and consequently do not parade the change their opinious have undergone. But I have received a number of letters which lead me to infer from their tone that the writers will vote for Garfield simply on account of the protective issue, I received a letter recently from a Democratic member of a firm in Northern New-York that contained this sentence: 'Now is the time for every papermaker who not only values his own interest, but the future of the industry, to forsake old party affilintions and come out for the men who will protect the industry.' Out of about 15,000 men engaged in paper manufactures who voted the Democratia ticket at the last election I don't believe, from the accounts I hear, that one in a bundred will vote that ticket this year. They have been inflaenced by this tariff agitation, for they are well aware that if the tariff on paper were reduced or removed, England, or any other foreign country, could send paper to America and compete with us in price, although they cannot bent us in quality. Their advantage is in using cheaper chemicals and labor that is 50 per

they cannot bent us in quality. Their advantage is much that the most in the person by a collision with a bringe near Danylle.

An ADDITIONAL DEFALCATION.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—The accounts of J. W. Woodward, the detailting city cashier, show that an additional amount of \$6,000 had been embezzied, making an aggregate of \$80,000 a.

THE FATE OF A MISSING WOMAN.

KED BANK, N. J., Oct. 21.—The body of Mrs. Mary Keboe, if Roseville, who has been missing since the 12th mat. was mund yesterday. She is supposed to have been accidentally drowned.

THE VIRGINIA PHYSICIANS.

DASVILLE, VA., Oct. 21.—The Medical Society of Virginia has adjourned to meet in Winchester next year. To might the members are enjoying a grand hamquet tendaced them by the citizens.

UNITERSALIST GENERAL CONVENTION.

HUDSON, N. Y., Oct. 21.—The attendance of delegates at the United States General Convention to the last the United States General Convention to the Early INFO.

BUFFALO, N. Y. Oct. 21.—The convent atoms of the State, and on hand \$1.513.78.

BUFFALO, N. Y. Oct. 21.—The convent accounter the Republic to the place.

THE CAPE COD CANAL LABOREIS.

SANDWICH, Mass., Oct. 21.—When the early train from Boston arrived here to the sum of the Republic to the place.

THE CAPE COD CANAL LABOREIS.

SANDWICH, Mass., Oct. 21.—When the early train from Boston arrived here to the sum of the dealy of 35 per cent on white Ussine were valued the cars. When it became known that in money had arrived they entitly degarted for their quarters. They believe Mr. Dreusbach, the foreman, will settle with them sampled to the manufacturers would have to read of the cars. When it became known that in money had arrived they entitly degarted for their quarters. They believe Mr. Dreusbach, the foreman, will settle with them sampled to the fact that during the time of place.

THE CAPE COD CANAL LABOREIS.

SANDWICH, Mass., Oct. 21.—When the early train from Boston arrived here to the sum of the place of the deal of the fact that furning the time of place and account to the plac